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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Democratic Ticket for Aldermen—Election Thursday, March 25th.

First Ward:
S. L. SMITH.
C. L. SPENCER.

Second Ward:
WM. E. SPRINGER,
JAS. C. MUNDS.

Third Ward:
JAS. F. POST, JR.
OWEN FENNELL.

Fourth Ward:
H. McL. GREEN,
WALTER E. YOPP.

Fifth Ward:
C. R. BRANCH,
W. E. MANN.

Fort Almanac—March 25.

Sun Rises	5.58 A M
Sun Sets	6.14 P M
Day's Length	12 h 16 m
High Water at Southport	1.31 P M
High Water at Wilmington	3.14 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 64°; 8 p. m., 58°; maximum, 65°; minimum, 56°; mean, 60°.

Rainfall for the day, .03; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.10.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 23.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 18.7 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; colder in eastern portion; northeasterly winds.

OUTLINES

A bill was introduced in the Senate for the repeal of the civil service law and of all executive orders issued under it. ——Foreign admirals forbid the entrance of two British merchant vessels into Cretan ports. ——Officials in the diplomatic and consular service are put to inconvenience by failure to get their resignations accepted. ——A Turkish squadron has been ordered to proceed to Smyrna and Salonica. ——English papers denounce the amended arbitration treaty. ——Philadelphia was visited by a wind and rain storm which did considerable damage. ——John Dickson, dealer in general merchandise at Paris, Texas, has assigned. ——The Dekalb County Bank, at Marysville, Mo. has suspended. ——The Acme Bicycle Manufacturing Company's plant at Reading, Pa., was damaged by fire to the amount of $75,000. ——Depositors in the Commercial Bank, Selma, Ala., which failed last December, will not realize over 20 per cent. ——A family consisting of five persons were murdered at Paradise Lodge, Tenn., the house set on fire and their bodies partly cremated; robbery is supposed to have been the object of the perpetrators of the crime. ——In a difficulty at Edgefield, S. C., Wm. Harris, a drummer, was killed by J. W. Thurmond, solicitor for the Fifth Circuit. ——The Southern Traffic Association consider the effect of the United States Supreme Court decision behind closed doors; the Associations at Chicago are in a state of "suspended animation." ——N. Y. markets: Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1¼ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7 5.16c; Southern flour was quiet and steady—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat, spot active and easier with options; No. 2 red free on board 83c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30¼c afloat; rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½; spirits turpentine firm at 29½c.

An Ohio girl, who was frustrated in an attempt at suicide, became desperate and went off and committed matrimony.

Chicago has the reputation of having some pretty handy thieves, but the Philadelphia *Ledger* tells of "an attempt to steal the Delaware river."

Sam Jones finds that the hard times operate against contributions at his performances. Sam is a Methodist on general principles but he is finding his business a sort of hard shell these days.

A Colorado young woman who had some political ambition has been cured by reading that there was a "bare quorum" in the Legislature. She doesn't want to be caught in a crowd like that.

Mr. J. E. Wichard, who has for some time published and edited the Hickory *Times*, has sold that paper and purchased the Lumberton *Robesonian*, which will henceforth appear under his management.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 3. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The frequency with which knocked-out Corbett assures knocker Bob that Bob "licked him fairly and squarely" may indicate that Jim thinks Bob may have some doubts about it. But as Bob has the stakes and the "honors," he will doubtless be content unless Jim continues to hanker for a second punching and worries him too much.

On the 16th of June Great Britain will celebrate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation. John Bull is arranging for a grand layout to make the world believe he is very happy and very proud that he has a Queen. Some of these days he will dispense with that kind of figureheads.

The Connecticut legislator who opposed giving protection to eagles because "eagles stick their teeth into everything they get their hands on" was in downright earnest, if he happened to be a little out on teeth, etc. He was not an Irishman either but a native wooden nutmegger.

The revenue handlers in China have the reputation of being the champion thieves of all countries. The stealings are on such a colossal scale that it is said to cost the Government $2,000,000 more to collect the price tribute from two provinces alone than the tribute amounts to.

A Georgia rhymester wrote for the Atlanta *Constitution* an effusion entitled "A Health to St. Patrick." The rhyme and the sentiment are all right, but we don't see any use in wishing health to a gentleman who has been dead as long he has been.

A contemporary observes that there are many men in the United States who could do their country more service by holding a plow than by holding an office. But a good many of this kind wouldn't know how to hold a plow.

Sarah Bernhardt suggests as a solution of the high hat problem that ladies wear mantillas at places of public amusement. Sarah is level-headed. Compared with the two or three-story hat the mantilla is a daisy.

There are several thousand Republicans in this country, not counting others, who will agree with Senator Gallinger that civil service as it is administered, is a "monumental humbug."

— Mr. John C. Tipton has purchased the Lincoln *Democrat*, changing the name to the Lincoln *Journal*. It will be edited by him and published by the Lincoln Printing Company.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* says Southern railroads have ordered 200,000 tons of steel rails for extensions and improvements.

It takes 15,000,000 cross ties annually to supply the demands of the railroads, which means the cutting down 200,000 acres of timber.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM'L BEAR, SR.—Coffee.
OPERA HOUSE—Barlow Minstrels.
STATEMENT—Wil. H. & L. Asso'n.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The annual report of the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association is printed in this morning's issue.

— A biting wind swept the streets yesterday and everybody was free to admit that it was a "regular March day."

— Rev. Robt. Strange, D. D., rector of St. James' church, will preach a sermon Sunday night to men only on the seventh commandment.

— Spirits turpentine advanced yesterday one-half a cent per gallon over the prices of the day before. The receipts were light, only 89 barrels.

— A small colored girl was found asleep on the street last night. She was carried to the City Hall, as she was unable to tell the name of her parents or where she lived.

— The address of Mr. John Dyer, which was delivered St. Patrick's Day at the annual meeting of the Hibernian Society, will be found on the third page of the STAR.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 108 bales, against 203 bales on the same day last year. The local market closed firm at seven cents for middling, this grade selling on the same day of last year at seven and a half cents.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Rev. Levi Branson, of Raleigh, arrived last evening.

— Mr. H. C. Bridgers, of Bladenboro, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Pinck. C. Enniss, of Raleigh, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mr. E. B. Wright, of Hub, was one of yesterday's visitors to the city.

— Little Will P. Monroe, Jr., who has been on the sick list, is much better.

— M. N. A. McLean and son, of Lumberton, were among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. L. Castine, of Rocky Point, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Currie, registering from North Carolina, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. J. A. Cavenaugh and L. D. Cherry, of Long Creek, were in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. M. A. Ihrie, of Pittsboro, is now here, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Thos. C. James.

— Mr. William McQueen, one of the substantial citizens of Rowlands, was on our streets yesterday.

— Mrs. H. K. Galpin, of Chicago, Ill., will arrive this evening on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. P. Monroe.

— Miss Alice Pigford returned last night from Washington, D. C., where she has been visiting relatives.

— Mrs. J. L. Clute and son, who have been visiting the family of Mr. W. H. Alderman, left yesterday for their home near Marion, Va.

— Mr. B. M. DeWitt, who has been in the city several weeks taking orders for standard works of fiction, will leave to-day for Newbern.

— Mrs. R. J. Scarborough and Mrs. A. Gehret, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Scarborough's daughter, Mrs. W. E. Perdew.

— The STAR had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Rev. F. A. Bishop, of Newbern. He is here on a short visit to friends and relatives.

— Mr. G. T. Smith, formerly travelling representative of the Raleigh *Biblical Recorder*, but now travelling for a stationery house, was in the city yesterday conferring with business men.

Acknowledgment.

The STAR is under obligations to Mr. D. J. Baker, representing the J. L. Hill Printing Company, of Richmond, Va., for a handsome volume printed in memorial of the Sixth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond from June 30th to July 2d, 1896.

The work contains several beautiful colored engravings, together with numerous cuts of officials and participants in the Reunion exercises and of the business men of Richmond.

From a mechanical point of view the volume is almost beyond criticism, and the contents are far from uninteresting, particularly to those who were fortunate enough to attend the Reunion.

Mr. Baker has been in this city for several days collecting data for a new city directory which his firm will bring out at an early date.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—4 bales cotton, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1 bale cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 56 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—72 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R.R.—38 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl tar.

Fiat—65 bales cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bbls rosin, 40 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 108 bales; spirits turpentine, 89 casks; rosin, 173 bbls; tar, 61 bbls; crude turpentine, 25 bbls.

Committed to Jail.

Tom Licque, who shot Henry Johnson in the leg Tuesday afternoon, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, Mayor Harriss placed the witness under a $300 justified bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. Before, however, he could be committed to jail in default of bond, he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wm. Fonfield, colored, on a warrant charging him with stealing the pistol with which he shot Johnson. He was tried by Justice Bunting and sent to jail, in default of a $50 bond, to await a trial on this charge.

Henry Johnson, the injured man, was released from custody.

Funeral of the Late Rufus Chasten.

The funeral of the lamented Rufus Chasten was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. D. McClure, assisted by Rev. W. B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. R. A. Willis, pastor of Grace M. E. church. From the church the remains were borne to Oakdale Cemetery, where they were interred. The pall bearers were Messrs. H. L. Fentress and R. A. Pickett, honorary, and Messrs. Jas. B. Smith, Joseph D. Smith, Eugene Fillyaw, A. B. Sandlin, S. M. Boatwright, and C. H. Schulken, Jr., active.

Magistrate's Court.

Abraham Nutt, who, it was alleged, stole Mr. Tom Sykes' trunk Monday night from the Rock Spring Hotel, was tried by Justice Bunting yesterday, but was discharged. He was then tried for carrying a concealed deadly weapon, a pair of lead knucks. Upon this charge he was committed to jail in default of a $50 bond for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Inspectors of Election Quality — Voting Precincts—Commission of Governor's Appointees Will Arrive To-Day.

To-day is election day; the day when the fathers, or any rate half of them, of the city are to be chosen. The inspectors of election, most of whom qualified before Justice of the Peace F. B. Rice, are as follows:

First Ward, Upper Division—Mike Carroll and W. J. Beach, Democrats, and R. F. Holmes and S. Shiver, colored, Republicans.

First Ward, Lower Division—J. D. Orrell and F. T. Skipper, Democrats, and O. D. Telfair and George Dry, colored, Republicans.

Second Ward—C. E. Wood and R. K. Bryan, Jr., Democrats, and Washington McNeill and Chas. R. Mallett, colored, Republicans.

Third Ward—Jno. R. Tarrentine and Harry Hill, Democrats, and Julius Murray and Joseph Anderson, colored, Republicans.

Fourth Ward—W. P. Oldham and W. F. Ketchum, Democrats, and Wm. Johnson and John McRae, colored, Republicans.

Fifth Ward—Martin Daniels and Frank Swann, Democrats, and Wm. H. Dadley, Jr., and Andrew J. Allen, colored, Republicans.

The voting precincts are as follows:

Upper Division First Ward—At Wm. McEvan's office on Fourth street, between Bladen and Harnett.

Lower Division First Ward—Phœnix Engine House.

Second Ward—At old Court House.

Third Ward—Giblem Lodge.

Fourth Ward—At office near corner Front and Orange.

Fifth Ward—Cape Fear Engine House, on Sixth and Castle streets.

There was practically no change in the political camp yesterday. All day long politicians could be seen grouped around the street corners discussing the situation. It was rumored early in the day that ex-Mayor S. H. Fishblate would run as an independent candidate for alderman in the Third ward and that the Democratic Executive Committee had decided to have only one candidate in each ward.

A conference of the leading Republicans was held last night at the Orton House, and it is generally known among themselves who will be the five aldermen appointed by the Governor, but they refuse to impart the information to others. The commissions of these aldermen will reach the city to-day. It is now conceded by the Republicans that Dr. S. P. Wright will be mayor. Governor Russell will probably arrive in the city from Raleigh to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Barlow Brothers' Minstrels To-Morrow Evening.

To-morrow evening the Barlow Brothers' Minstrels will be the attraction at the Opera House, and, as this is to be the last minstrel performance of the season, a large crowd will no doubt be on hand to pay homage to them. The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says:

"A well pleased audience was in Greenwall's Opera House last night to enjoy the minstrel performance of the Barlow Brothers' combination. Barlow Brothers are always popular in Columbus, and they sustained their reputation by presenting a high class programme. The extensive repertoire included many new songs, and the wit and the jokes of the company kept the audience in a good humor for two hours and a half. The company includes several stars. The specialty work of Harry Ward was especially good. It is one of the best minstrel companies on the road, and as good as will be seen this year."

Prices for this engagement will be 75, 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seat sale opens this morning at Gerken's. The dress circle will be reserved for the best element of our colored citizens. Parquet for whites only.

Amateur Theatricals.

The Thespians of this city are now hard at work rehearsing for "Gloriana," a three-act roaring farce comedy, which they will present after Easter. The company is composed largely of the players who presented the comedy "Charley's Aunt" last December, and this alone should be a sufficient guarantee for the success of "Gloriana." The ladies and gentlemen who will appear in this play are Mrs. DuBrutz Cutlar, Jr., Misses Dena Angel and Cammie Lord and Messrs. Geo. B. Elliott, Jas. H. Cowan, Thos. H. Wright, Seymour Merrill, Beverly Mason, W. F. Robertson and W. M. Atkinson.

Look Out for Your Trunks.

Another trunk was stolen last night, though under somewhat different circumstances from those of the one stolen a few nights ago. It was the property of Linda Price, colored, who was a passenger on the 5.45 A. C. L. train yesterday afternoon. A colored man offered his services to place the trunk on a wagon. On getting it into his possession he promptly and rapidly retired via the Seaboard Air Line depot to the shelter of Dross Neck, where at last accounts the woman was instituting a vigorous search for her stolen property.

Important Meeting of Fruit Growers and Truckers.

A very important meeting of the East Carolina Fruit Growers' and Truckers' Association will be held at Faison to-day. Important matters pertaining to the central office and shipping master will come up for consideration.

Mr. S. W. Westbrook went up last night to attend the meeting. Mr. G. W. Westbrook, one of the directors and a members of the Executive Committee, will go this morning.

Sale of Real Estate Not Effected.

The sale of the lot on Front street, lying north of the Seaboard Air Line offices and advertised for sale at auction at 12 o'clock yesterday, was not effected. The auctioneers, Messrs. Cronly & Morris, bid them in at $3,800 each.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

CLEAN SWEEP MADE OF ALL INCUMBENTS SAVE ONE.

No Exhibit at the Tennessee Exposition—Negroes Dissatisfied at the Election of Dr. Alexander—Murder Trial—Negro Editor Dead.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 24.—The Board of Agriculture to-day elected all the officers of the Agricultural Department. It made a clean sweep of all incumbents save Curator Brimley, who is retained. The Board decided not to make an exhibit at the Tennessee Exposition because there is a suit yet undecided before the United States Supreme Court, which may result in declaring the tonnage tax unconstitutional and there would be risk of short finances. This tax is the sole revenue of the Department. The Board arranged to lend the Agricultural College $5,000 for a hospital building and new boilers.

Negro leaders here are talking a good deal to-day of the election of Dr. Alexander as superintendent of the hospital for the insane, at Goldsboro, and say it is in direct violation of the pledge made to negro members of the Legislature to secure their votes.

William S. Mitchell, associate editor of the *Gazette*, James H. Young's negro paper here, died to-day of galloping consumption.

Thomas Burch, the negro who was shot in the back of the head in a store here which he was robbing, pleaded guilty this afternoon of burglary in the second degree and was given fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The trustees of the Agricultural College meet to-morrow.

The effort to secure an army post here is being renewed.

The trial of John Groves, white, for the murder of a negro, began here this afternoon. The court room is packed and the interest is great.

Quick and Accurate Work.

The Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Company, on the occasion of the international chess match between the United States and England, February 12th and 13th, transmitted messages over 3,456 miles of wire, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to London, Eng. Twenty players were engaged in the game, and the moves were reproduced in fifteen seconds without an error being made. Truly space is being annihilated and the uttermost ends of the earth brought together.

A Fruitless Search.

It was reported to Chief of Police Melton yesterday that William Bell, colored, who is wanted by the authorities for robbing W. A. McQuillan, also colored, on the public highway the 4th of the present month, was in the city and at Adolphus Thomas' saloon, on Water street, between Market and Dock. Last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, Chief Melton and Police Officers R. M. Murray, Geo. J. McClammy and H. Woebse searched Thomas' saloon, but could find no trace of him.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26TH.
Barlow Brothers' Magnificent Minstrels
Eclipsing All Others In All Things.
A twentieth century organization presenting a programme of Minstrel novelties.
See Pas Ma La Dance.
See grand no m-day outing and parade.
Prices as popular—75c, 50c and 25 cents.
Reserved seat sale open Thursday morning, at Gerken's. mar 24 2t

50 Bags Coffee,
25 Barrels Porto Rico Molasses,
250 Boxes Tobacco.
All grades, at rock bottom prices.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
13 Market Street.
mar 17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Report

OF THE WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending December 31, 1896.

Assets.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (face value)	$47,730 80
" " other Securities	7,361 78
Cash on hand and in bank	287 76
Furniture and Fixtures	93 91
Installments due and unpaid	274 26
Taxes and Insurance	97 05
	$55,760 90

Liabilities.

Due shareholders, due installments paid	$39,819 75
Due shareholders, installments paid in advance	105 89
Dues shareholders, earnings credited	3,329 58
Due shareholders, earnings not credited	66 27
Borrowed money	11,000 00
	$55,760 90

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Receipts.

Subscriptions on shares	$14,138 25
Mortgages redeemed (in whole or in part)	4,010 00
Other loans redeemed	4,850 57
Premiums received	18 57
Interest received	3,527 25
Fines received	66 19
Transfers	56 75
Initiations	25 70
Bills payable	20,100 00
	$55,995 44

Disbursements.

Loaned on Mortgage	$11,850 00
Loaned on other Securities	3,681 70
Paid on withdrawals, due	9,161 00
Paid on withdrawals, dividends	926 19
Salaries	519 98
Advertising and Printing	44 95
Due Bank, Last Report	207 51
Probating	5 50
Taxes and Licenses	74 08
Publishing Report	13 25
Auditor's Fees	5 00
Bills Payable	27,000 00
Interest on B. P.	672 05
Cash on Hand	187 04
	$55,296 44

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with section 2300 (d) of "An Act to amend Chapter 7, Volume II, of The Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the Wilmington Homestead Building and Loan Association, Wilmington, N. C., on Dec. 31st, 1896, now on file in this Department.

HAL W. AYER,
Auditor of State.
mar 25 1t

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
S. P. COWAN & CO.
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $2.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $2.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.
Jute Bagging,
Arrow Ties,
Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.
Full and complete stock of
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Don t fail to see us before buying.
WORTH & WORTH.
aug 29 tf

COAL! COAL!!
No other coal in the world is equal to
Southern Jellico
and the
Virginia Coals,
which we are selling at the very low price of
$4.50 per ton, $2.25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,
delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.
W. E. WORTH & CO.
Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

March, April and May.
"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.
CORNEAUS'
Bed Bug Interceptic
does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.
JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 2 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Potatoes, Potatoes,
IRISH EATING POTATOES,
SWEET POTATOES and
Early Rose Seed Potatoes.
A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.
Baldwin and Russett Apples.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
mar 2 tf new

Buggies and Harness.
TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC:
Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.
J. A. MONTGOMERY,
No. 120 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 4 1m

Now is the Time to Make Your DEPOSIT IN THE
Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.
Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.
J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.
mar 25 tf

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
A. D. BROWN'S,
Successor to Brown & Roddick,
No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—
New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard.
The newest weaves for Skirts.
"Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—
Storm Serges at 40 and 50c per yard.
Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—
French Grenadines, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Ginghams, Persian Lawns and new Percales.

SILK DEPARTMENT—
Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Polka Dot and Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk, Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—
The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—
R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Spirite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—
For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—
CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapest. Brussels, in 5x10 wire; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—
Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—
In 2 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—
200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—
Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers. Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—
All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—
The best line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—
Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Pinches, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Denims, Curtain Muslins, "Pouni de Spres."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.
feb 28 tf

Clothing. Clothing for the Spring Trade.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.—Men's Suits made of Wash Satinet at $1.98 a Suit, good stock and good style.

Black Cheviot Suits at $2.75, and pretty Plaid Suits for young men's Spring wear for $3.95.

Pretty Black Cheviot, all wool, with Silk lining, nice pretty goods, at $5.00 a Suit.

Nice "Middlesex Blue" Flannel Suits for $5 50.

Worsted Suits in Plaids, strictly all wool, for $5.00.

In Scotch Tweeds for $5.50.

Black Clay Worsted, all wool, nicely made pretty goods, for $7.00, in Sack and Cutaway. In better quality for $8.00 and $8 50.

MILLINERY—Spring has come and the ladies as well as the men must change their headwear. We have made great efforts and have secured the best selection in the Millinery line we have ever had.

We have a beautiful line of French Pattern Hats, and our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Veils and Ornaments is complete. If you buy your Hat and material from us, we will trim it free of charge for you.

Our stock represents all the leading styles of the season.

In quantity we excel all the other stores in the city by showing you a larger assortment and better selection.

In style we claim to lead, as our Milliners are the best and have had the longest experience in tasty work.

In regard to prices it is needless to tell you, as you all know we do not sell goods on our name, but on their merits.

We want your trade, and our store is filled in every department with the best stock we have ever had the good fortune to show.

I have made many a customer, and I want as many more.

While in the city I respectfully invite you to make my store your headquarters. I deliver all goods free of cost to the ferry, or on board boat, cart houses or trains, or anywhere in the city.

You will find me opposite The Orton Hotel, at 112 North Front street.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store. Successor to Braddy & Gaylord.
I handle all the new styles of Standard Patterns. Pattern Sheets to give away, and all the Designers and Catalogues for inspection. Sole agent Straus Bros.' made-to-order Suits. Fit and style guaranteed or no sale. mar 20 tf

SPRING GOODS.
The Prettiest Line Ever Shown. Prices Low Enough to Suit Everybody

DRY GOODS.
Silk and Wool Dress Goods, the latest product of the mills, we have them in the newest designs from 18 to 50c.
The Broken Plaids are just the thing, quite a line of them in 19½, 25, 35 and 50c.
Our Black Goods Department is full of good things. Mohairs, plain and figured; Cashmeres, Henriettas, Drapes and Serges of every kind.
Black Sateens 8 to 35c per yard.
The very best calicoes 5c.
Beautiful Percals at 8, 10 and 12½c.
Good Homespuns at 3, 4, 5 and 6c.

DRAPERIES.
Dotted Swiss in the newest designs 12, 15, 19c.
Golden Draperies, Scrims at 8, 9 and 10c.
Pretty line of Percalines, Drapery Silks, &c.

TABLE LINENS.
Red Table Cloths 15, 25 and 48c per yard.
Plain White and Red Border at cost prices.
Doylies of every description, 25c to $1.50 per dozen.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes 65c.
Ladies' Solid Leather Shoes $1.00.
Big Bargains in Children Shoes.
Men's Shoes 98c.
Men's $3 Hand-sewed Shoes $1.98.
New Slippers arriving daily.

CLOTHING.
Men's $8.50 Suits, 15 styles, $5.00.
All Wool Suits $3.50.
All Wool Clay Worsted Suits $7.50.
Greatest line of Children Suits 75c to $4.50. Prices will astonish you.
All Wool Pants $1, $5 Pants for $3.50.

SWEATERS.
A good Sweater for 35c.
Large Collars with Stripes 50c.
$1.50 Sweaters for 98c.

HATS AND CAPS.
A great line at lowest prices.
We can save you umon

J. H. REHDER & CO.,
Nos. 617 and 619 North Fourth Street.
Give us a call, it will pay you. Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchase of $2.00 and up. mar 21 tf.

VISIT
EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,
4TH CAMPBELL STREETS.
New Styles. Popular Prices.
mar 14 tf

Hardware, Tinware,
EARTHENWARE,
STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,
Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.
Wm. E. Springer & Co.,
"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25

AN OBJECT LESSON.

One of the most destructive floods ever seen in the lower Mississippi river is now doing its terrific work. There has been much loss of life—how much cannot be told till the waters subside, if then—and much destruction of property—how much cannot be approximated now. The story of destruction and suffering as daily told is pitiful, but it goes on day after day, and the end is not in sight. Of course it cannot last long for the clouds will empty themselves, the snows will melt and the swollen streams and rivers will pour their volumes into the sea, and after it is all over those who have escaped the deluge will go back to what is left of their old habitations, resume their usual vocations and take the chances of another washout. There seems to be some fatuity or fascination which draws people back, as there seems to be in the sections of those countries where volcanoes and earthquakes sometimes do their deadly work, and where the survivors who fled in terror from the belching mountain, or from their quivering houses, return again when the mountain slumbers and the earth-thrills cease. There may be some way of accounting for this, but it is beyond us, an idiosyncrasy that we do not comprehend any more than we can understand why the man in the Mississippi bottoms who shakes himself all out of shape in tussling with the "ager," and stuffs himself with quinine until he looks bitter cannot be prevailed upon to pull up stakes and move to higher ground. He gets so accustomed to shaking that he rather likes it. So we suppose those people along the lowlands on the big Western rivers rather like, until they get more than they hanker for, the exhilarating excitement of these overflows, and consequently take the chances of being chased by the waters every year, for these floods are becoming an annual occurrence.

If they were moderate uprisings, which spread a few feet of water over the adjoining fields and drowned a few pigs and washed away some chicken coops and things of that kind they might be regarded in the light of a harmless novelty which a few days of warm sunshine would remove all traces of, but when ordinary streams become raging torrents many miles wide, and the great streams inland seas, and boats steam around in the open country many miles from the course of the streams, and fields, houses, barns and everything not on high ground is submerged, then they become very serious visitations, with every reason to believe that they will become more serious, and more disastrous in the future than they are now.

Of course the cause of this great flood is known. The rivers had to receive the downpour of extraordinary rains, and about the same time the contribution from the melting snows, which had fallen to a great depth over a vast area. Either would have more than taxed the draining capacity of the rivers; both together converted them into moving lakes. That's the immediate cause of this, as either rains or snows, sometimes both, are the immediate cause of all the overflows; but there are causes behind this that all do not know and that do not receive the attention from those who do that they should receive. These floods are not necessary visitations, and are the result of the methods pursued by the men who drove axes into trees to "clear" farms, or to cut down the forests for lumber. The aborigines of this country never had to run from roaring rivers, and the early white settlers rarely did. They had their spring freshets, but these were harmless, small affairs compared with the devastating torrents that in these days sweep everything before them.

Meteorologists and men who have made forestry a study, and others versed in such matters, in this and in other countries, are agreed that the cutting away of the forests not only causes the overflowing of streams but also causes the changes of climate which have taken place and the frequent atmospheric disturbances, such as tornadoes and cyclones, which have been of such common occurrence in some sections of the country. The Winters are colder, the Summers warmer and the seasons more irregular and uncertain than they were even half a century ago, when cyclones, &c., were very rare, if they ever occurred, and were harmless compared with what they are now. Destroying so much of the forest growth has interfered with the equable distribution of moisture and the regularity of the rainfalls. Clearing the fields and plowing the land has exposed so much of the surface to the sun's rays that it has been baked in places, while the turning up of so much soil, especially along the water courses, has loosened it so that every rain carries immense quantities of it into the river beds, fills them up and makes the overflows much easier and more frequent than in the early days when there was little earth washed into them. The trees stood close in the forest, the snow that fell, protected from the sun's direct rays by the trees, melted more slowly and gradually ran off or was absorbed by the earth, whereas now it melts rapidly and finds its way to the nearest water course to swell it into a torrent if there be snow enough.

These are facts that all who have given thought or study to this subject recognize. Knowing the cause, is there no remedy? The depleted forests cannot be immediately restored, but the process of guarding against ruthless slaughter can be checked, if not prevented, if stringent laws were enacted and enforced to protect our forests. Some States are making commendable efforts to do this, and are encouraging tree culture. All States should. Some of the European Governments, notably Germany, which have felt the effects of forest denudation, and seen its effects in other countries, have largely increased their forest area and are teaching the people to care for their trees as they should be cared for. It may take us a good while to learn this lesson, and it may take many object lessons like the present flood in the lower Mississippi valley to impress it upon the people, but it must be learned some day if we would escape disasters infinitely more far reaching and terrible than the flooding of the vast area now under water in the Mississippi valley.

MINOR MENTION.

We have taken occasion to remark that President McKinley would go very slow in his movements on the currency question. The following dispatch from Washington supports this opinion:

"President McKinley's plan for creating a Currency Commission to consider the financial question as outlined in his inaugural address will probably await the regular session of Congress next Winter.

"Speaker Reed and Senators Aldrich and Allison are credited with having suggested to him that the Currency Commission bill might open up a long silver debate in the Senate, which if it took place before the Tariff bill was reported from the Finance Committee might delay it, and if it took place after the Tariff bill was passed would prolong the session and might, by agitating the country hinder the expected return of prosperity, and this suggestion is said to have determined President McKinley to wait in this matter."

There are several reasons, in addition to those herein assigned, why he will go slow, and why the leaders in his party want him to go slow. They hope that by going slow they may dodge this question altogether. If times should so improve as to enliven business, give the unemployed work, make money in circulation more plentiful and prices for farm products better, the money agitation might ease up some, and less thought be given to the currency question by the masses of the people. That would be a big point gained, and would let them out of a very unpleasant situation. But if they should be disappointed in their hopes and the agitation continue then they can play the commission in time to have it to say in the next Congressional campaign that they are carrying out their pledge and doing all they can to give the people a better currency system. As for the international bimetallic congress, they haven't the slightest idea that it will amount to anything, if it be called, which is quite doubtful, but they don't want to admit this now, because then they couldn't play that fake any longer.

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In advocating the reduction of cotton acreage for the coming crop, the New Orleans *States* makes the following pertinent point:

"In all the appeals that have been made to the farmers, and the arguments advanced why they should diversify their crops, lessen the cotton acreage, we do not remember to have seen any reference made to what strikes us as a matter of the gravest import. It is a universally conceded fact that Europe is now a slumbering volcano that may burst into terrible eruption at any day or hour. In such event the price of provisions would go up like a rocket, and the price of cotton come down like a stick. In what grievous plight the Southern farmer would then be it needs no seer to tell."

With high-priced provisions and low-priced cotton, where would the planters who have their smoke-houses and grain bins in the West be? There may or may not be war in Europe, although the indications are that there will be, but even anticipations or rumors of war have their effect on the price of cotton and on the price of provisions. The sensible planter will not take chances when if they count against him they would be so ruinous, when he can so easily put himself on the safe side.

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The attention which the civil service law has attracted in the House and Senate, and the particular kind of attention, indicates a disposition to break into that thing, and doubtless the move direct will be made later on. On coming in the Republicans were disgusted to find that with the extension of the rules but comparatively few places were left for the expectant patriots, not enough to provide even for the Ohio contingent, which is always somewhat in evidence at the pie counter. Mr. McKinley is committed to the civil service, but not in an iconoclast way, for while declaring for it in his inaugural address, read between the lines he intimated that a partisan spirit was shown in the extensions by his predecessor, which were, practically speaking, an evasion of the spirit of the law. We have no doubt whatever that with a reasonable amount of encouragement from Congress he will let down some of the bars that Mr. Cleveland put up, and the probabilities are that he will have this encouragement. We do not think the act will be repealed, but that it will be very materially modified.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Judge Sutton has not been out of his house since his return from Raleigh. He is said to be suffering from nervous prostration. A gentleman who saw Mr. Sutton at his home recently says that the new Judge is a very sick man.

— Washington *Messenger*: For the first time in years there is not a mortgage, deed or any other paper on file in the Register's office awaiting registration. No better argument could be brought forward to prove the fact that our farmers who have been for years in the habit of mortgaging their crops for supplies to cultivate their crop have their own supplies at home and have reached the stage of comparative independence as far as hog and hominy is concerned.

— Carthage *Blade*: The rumor that S. H. Buchanan, Esq., of Jonesboro, had been fleeced of $3,500 by a gold brick swindler, while generally credited, is denied by his friends.

— On Monday afternoon last the Southbound Seaboard Air Line mail train, when about one mile below Vass, ran down and killed Mr. W. P. Smith, who was on his way to his home near there. The supposition is that he did not hear the approaching train until it was right on him, and he was in the act of stepping off the track when the engine struck him. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and is said to have knocked him at least sixty feet, and badly mangled him. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Smith was one of the county's best citizens; had been a justice of the peace for many years.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— Americans who are anxious for martyrdom will have to try Turkey hereafter. Cuba is no longer available, thanks to Consul General Lee.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

— Many who see an affinity between very different things are reminded of the peach failures common at this season by Depew's experience at the administration's hands.—*Phil. Times, Ind.*

— The resignation of Postmaster Hesing had the same effect on the followers of Senator Mason as would be obtained by plumping a piece of raw meat into a cage of circus animals that had gone several hours over feeding time.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

— Mr. Bailey takes the proper view. The Democrats cannot prevent the final passage of the Republican tariff, and there is nothing to be gained by filibustering tactics. If it will bring prosperity the Democrats do not wish to keep the people from having it, and if it will not, then the sooner it becomes effective the sooner this will be demonstrated.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—Dora—"He said there was one thing about me he didn't like." Cora—"What was that?" "Another man's arm."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Dakota Lawyer—"What cause for divorce do you wish me to allege, madam?" Client—"I leave that entirely to you, sir."—*New York Town Topics.*

—Drawbacks of Art—"Isabel, you haven't painted any angel on these Easter cards." "No; I can't make them look stylish without big sleeves."—*Chicago Record.*

—"Wagby says hard times make him feel like a boy again." "I can't see the connection." "Why, he experiences such joy when he gets a nickel to spend."—*Chicago Record.*

—Is your boy precocious?" "He is, if I may say it. He's only eleven, and yet he already thinks he knows little if any more than his mother and I."—*Detroit Journal.*

—"I suppose you found out immediately what a poor typewriter girl the scool sent you?"

"No; I discovered it by spells."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

—First Little Girl—"And isn't your cat afraid of mice?" Second Little Girl—"Oh, no; not a single bit." First Little Girl—"That's queer. And she's a lady cat too isn't she?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

—Anchor to Windward—Patient—"Say, doctor?" Surgeon (calmly opening his case of instruments)—"Well?" Patient—"Remember—we are insured in the same mutual company!"—*Chicago Record.*

— "Mrs. McSmith returned us much cheaper coffee than she borrowed of us."

"Well, put it in a jar by itself and lend it to her when she comes again."—*Chicago Record.*

— He—"They say, dear, that people who live together get to looking alike."

She—"Then you must consider my refusal as final."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Yes, the Bosleys must have met with severe losses lately."

"Why, have they had to give up their home?"

"No, I don't think it will be as bad as that, but they are going to ride their last year's bicycle this season."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Birds That Stole a Nest.

Nature tells a tale of a pair of rooks, evidently young birds, that strove in vain to build a nest. The wind each time blew the foundations down while the rooks, which fly far for nest materials instead of taking those close at hand, were away. At last, despairing of building a home by legitimate means, they fell upon a completed nest of another pair while the owners were absent, tore it to pieces and built a new foundation that would stand in the wind. Then they made a superstructure in the clumsy and inexperienced way that young birds always do.

Printing Early In the Century.

It is said that the first book printed in this country from stereotype plates was a catechism by a Mr. Watts. This work was issued in New York in the year 1813, and was compiled for the benefit of the children of several New York churches.

Making Cigarette Papers.

Barcelona is the center of the manufacture of cigarette paper. Two houses alone produce 180,000 reams a year, valued at $60,000.

The younger sons of a marquis take precedence of all bishops of the Church of England, except those of Canterbury, York, Armagh and Dublin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known as the honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

SAVAGE ISLANDERS.

THE MAN EATING NATIVES OF THE ISLAND OF GUADALCANAR.

Hostile Mountain Tribes That Prevent the Exploration of Territory That the Spanish Discovered Over Three Hundred Years Ago—Persistent Mr. Woodford.

A few years ago the English and the Germans divided the beautiful group of the Solomon islands between themselves and then looked around to see if their new acquisition was really worth anything. They decided that the islands were lovely to the eye and good enough to keep, but that the natives were the wildest and most untamable savages they had ever met. It was all a man's life was worth to venture among them. A gunboat or two have been kept in the neighborhood of late years, but these have not prevented the head hunters and cannibals from lopping off a white man's head on every convenient occasion.

The scene of the latest native exploit is the large island of Guadalcanar. Several members of an Austrian scientific expedition, while climbing the mountain known as the Lion's Head early in August, 1896, were attacked by the bushmen or island natives. Five of the party were killed and six were wounded, including two guides and some sailors. A simultaneous attack was made upon the climbers and the small party they had left in camp below. Of course the natives were no match for guns, and they were soon driven into the bush, but not before they had inflicted terrible loss. Among the killed was Baron von Norbeck.

The Lion's head is in the very heart of the island, being almost equidistant between the sides and ends of Guadalcanar. No white man had ever been there before. No white man had ever penetrated the interior before, except Mr. C. M. Woodford, and he went only about 15 miles inland, ascending the Aola river. Then he had to turn back for excellent reasons, in which the natives were concerned. But we must not forget poor Benjamin Boyd, who disappeared among the coast woods and was never seen again. It is said that this well to do Briton intended to declare the island annexed to his country on the strength of his landing there. At any rate he landed with his shotgun and said he was going to shoot a mess of pigeons, and that was the last that was ever seen of poor Ben Boyd. For some years presents were made to the coast natives marked "B. B." and "Ben Boyd, we are looking for you," but nothing was ever heard of his fate.

The island is about 80 miles long and 40 wide, and it is one of the southern Solomons, in the British territory. A large map has been made of it, chiefly white, for all that it shows is the coasts, the mouth of the rivers, the mountains that can be seen from the sea, and the two little rivers that Woodford has explored. All the rest is blank. Lion's head is a prominent feature, and it is estimated to be 5,500 feet high.

In 1886 Mr. Woodford attempted to reach Lion's head, but was prevented by the hostility of these mountain tribes, who brought the Austrian party to grief, and by the timidity of his guides. But he lived six months among the coast natives at the little town of Aola. By means of most liberal presents he made friends with the natives there. They never stole anything from his hut, and he often induced them to accompany him on small trips into the country.

The people living inland usually ran into the bush when they saw him coming, but their fears were allayed by his native friends, who would shout that he was a good white man who bought butterflies, birds, snakes and stone axes and measured the water. But the people of the mountains still farther inland could not be mollified, and all his attempts to reach Lion's head and the still higher mountain of Lammas resulted in failure. The farther he and his coast natives went up the river Aola in their canoes the more timid his escort became. They rounded every bend in the river with spears poised and keeping a good lookout.

Any white man on the coasts of the Solomon group must be constantly on his guard. If he attempts to go inland and ascend a mountain, his life is hardly worth purchasing, even though a man-of-war may be lying in a neighboring harbor ready to burn a dozen villages if any harm is done. This is the mistake the Austrian party made. The natives are very superstitious about the mountain tops. Some dread object, a huge fish or clam or a devil, always lives there, and woe will betide the whole island if his peace is disturbed.

Cannibalism is very common, and bodies are hawked about for sale from town to town. Not a few white traders and natives coming to the Solomon islands on vessels have been killed solely for their heads, for all these natives, like many other savages in the Pacific, regard a collection of human heads as a treasure beyond price. Men-of-war always visit the coast after these murders, but they are usually unable to capture the culprits, as the natives invariably retire into the bush when they see a warship coming. Awhile ago the English did catch one of the murderers. They got together a large crowd of the natives, and most impressively shot the criminal, but no deep moral effect seems to have been produced.

In 1888 Mr. Woodford again visited the islands, and again he failed to reach the mountains of Guadalcanar. The Austrians reached the mountains, but paid a terrible price for it. So these islands, discovered by the Spanish more than 300 years ago, are still, almost as little known, excepting their coast lines, as the antarctic continent.—*New York Sun.*

An Enterprising Barrister.

Lord Chelmsford relates that a friend of his at the bar was once engaged in a nautical case, in which it appeared that a vessel had been exposed to a very severe gale of wind and had been thrown upon her beam ends. The barrister, ignorant of nautical matters, asked a seaman who was in the witness box how it was they did not lower the topmast, upon which the witness said with a sneer, "If you knew as much of the sea as I do, you would know that this is not a very easy matter." This incident led the counsel to turn his attention to the subject, and he invented an apparatus for lowering topmasts, for which he obtained a patent and realized thereby upward of $100,000 by this invention.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Leonardo da Vinci.

Leonardo da Vinci, being a great architect and engineer, as well as painter and sculptor, left notebooks proving that he had studied the flight of birds and had planned flying machines to be driven by wings or by screw propellers. But as Leonardo was good at figures he seems to have abandoned his plans after finding out how much force would be needed.—Tudor Jenks in St. Nicholas.

The Weak Point.

The owner of a menagerie in Berlin, which included a "happy family," consisting of a lion, a tiger, a wolf and a sheep, was asked one day in confidence how long these animals had lived together. "About nine months," he replied, "excepting the sheep, which has to be renewed occasionally."—London Fun.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¼	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	4¾	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22	@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	39	@	40½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	[illegible]
Rio	9	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	8½	@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 30	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 20
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas	85	@	90
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb		@	2
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	26
" in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	28
" in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	[illegible]
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C, Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	[illegible]
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	[illegible]
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Common Mill	4 00	@	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary		@	[illegible]
TALLOW, ℔ lb		@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 10
North Carolina	1 00	@	[illegible]

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.59 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.34 p m, Richmond 6.36 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.20 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.14 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.58 a m, Magnolia 8.16 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.12 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.35 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leave Parmele 10.10 a m and 5.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.35 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.50 a m, Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.55 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.05 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.10 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.5 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.27 p m, arrive Florence 6.55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.36 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.30 a m, Creston 5.2 a m, arrive Denmark 6.30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.35 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.47 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

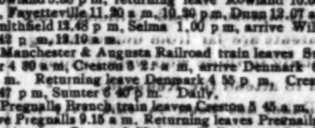
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W. N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND #6	NORTH BOUND #8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND #7	SOUTH BOUND #9
A M	P M		P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	8 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...		
11 00	3 58	Lv	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	11 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	8 55	8 50
1 30	5 31	Ar...Newbern...Lv	[illegible]	8 00
	P M			A M

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains

Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p. m. make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

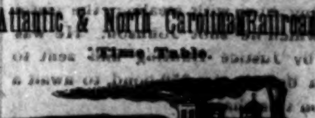
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
	3 [illegible]	Goldsboro	11 [illegible]	
	4 [illegible]	Kinston	10 [illegible]	
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 27
6 [illegible]		Morehead City		8 [illegible]
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.55 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train arriving at Goldsboro 3.05 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Quiet. Hard 1 30, Soft 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin firm, $1.30, 1 35; tar steady, 90c; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	39
Rosin	173
Tar	61
Crude Turpentine	25

Receipts same day last year—13 casks spirits turpentine, 190 bbls rosin, 68 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ lb	
Good Ordinary	6	"	"
Low Middling	6⅝	"	"
Middling	7	"	"
Good Middling	7 5-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—108 bales; same day last year 202.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 24—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@1¾ per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent, closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange was strong, with actual business in bankers bills at 485¾@486 for sixty days, 487¼@487½ for demand. Commercial bills 484¼@485½. Government bonds were higher; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was easier.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 24—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16c.

Cotton—net receipts 669 bales; gross 3,539 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 20 bales; sales 431 bales; sales to spinners 231 bales; stock (actual) 245,065 bales.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; March 6 93, April 6 93, May 6 97, June 7 01, July 7 05, August 7 06, September 6 79, October 6 67, November 6 68, December 6 72, January 6 76, February 6 80. Sales 114,800 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 8,196 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,051 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 6,883 bales; stock 748,907 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 41,946 bales; exports to Great Britain 33,122 bales; to France 1,050 bales; to the Continent 32,294 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,177,041 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,687,384 bales; exports to France 604,983 bales; exports to the Continent 1,675,729 bales; to the Channel 5,448 bales.

Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot active and easier with options; No. 2 red free on board 88c; options were active and irregular, closing steady at ⅛@¼c below yesterday; No. 2 red March 80⅛c; May 79c; June 79c; September 74⅛c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29⅛@29⅜c at elevator and 30⅛c afloat; steamer mixed 29c; options were dull and steady at ⅛c decline; March 29⅝c; May 30⅛c; September 33⅜c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options easier and dull; May 21⅛c; spot prices—No. 2 22c; No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 21@23c. Lard quiet and firm; Western steam $4 45; city $4 20, May $4 55; refined lard was quiet; Continental $4 70; South American $4 95; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork was quiet, steady and unchanged; new mess $9 00@9 75. Butter was firm, with a fair demand; State dairy 9@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Western creamery 13@19c; Elgins 19c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 10½c; Western fresh 10½c; Southern 9½@10c. Cotton seed oil quiet and easy; crude 20@20½c; yellow prime 23½. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet, steady and unchanged. Peanuts firm; fancy hand-picked 3⅝c. Coffee steady and unchanged to 10 points up; March $8 30; May $8 25@8 30; July $8 35; September $8 50; December $8 50@8 55; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $8 62⅛. Sugar—raw quiet and firm; fair refining 2 15-16c; refined quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was quiet and easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71½@73½c; No. 2 red 84½@89½c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅜@24c. Oats—No. 2 16⅜c. Mess pork $8 70@8 75. Lard $4 15@4 17½. Short rib sides, loose $4 55@4 80. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 72⅛, 72⅛, 71⅛c; May 73⅛@73⅛, 73⅜, 72⅝, 73⅜@73c; July 71⅛@71⅜, 71⅜@72, 71⅛, 71⅛c; September 69⅜, 69⅜, 69⅛, 69⅜@69⅛c. Corn—March 23⅜, 23⅜, 23⅛, 23⅛; May 24⅝, 24⅝, 24¼, 24⅝c; July 25⅝, 25⅝@25⅞, 25½@25⅝, 25⅝c; September 26⅜@26⅛, 26⅝, 26⅜, 26⅝c. Oats—No. 2 March 16⅛, 16⅛, 16⅛, 16⅛c; May 17⅛, 17⅛, 17⅛, 17⅛@17⅛c; July 18⅝, 18⅝, 18, 18⅛c. Mess pork—May $8 70, 8 80, 8 65, 8 77½; July $8 82½, 8 90, 8 75, 8 87½. Lard—May $4 20, 4 25, 4 20, 4 25; July $4 32½, 4 35, 4 30, 4 35. Short ribs—May $4 65, 4 67½, 4 60, 4 67½; July $4 70, 4 72½, 4 60, 4 62½.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour dull. Wheat easy; spot 86¾c asked; May 79¾@80c. Southern by sample 87@88c. Corn steady; spot and March 27¾@28c; April 27¾@28c; May 28½@28⅝c; June 28¾c bid; July 29¼@29½c; Steamer mixed 25¾@26¼c. Southern white 28¾@29c; do yellow 27¾@28c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 25@25½c; No. 2 mixed 22½@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 24.—Galveston, quiet at 7, net receipts 1,804 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7¼, net receipts 395 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7¾, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7¾, net receipts 331 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7, net receipts 108 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 9 16c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 6⅞, net receipts 430 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 6 15-16c, net receipts 4,038 bales; Mobile, dull at 6 15-16, net receipts 252 bales; Memphis, quiet at 6 15 16, net receipts 381 bales; Augusta, firm at 7⅛, net receipts 636 bales; Charleston, steady at 6 15-16, net receipts 78 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. American middling 4d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,100 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 5,000 bales, of which 4,200 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand poor. March and April 3 60-64d; April and May 3 60 64d; November and December 3 45-64d. Futures quiet.

Tenders at to-day's clearings 1,400 bales new docket and 100 bales old docket.

4 P. M.—March 3 60-64d seller; March and April 3 60 64 seller; April and May 3 60-64d seller; May and June 3 60 64d seller; June and July 3 60-64d seller; July and August 3 60-64d seller; August and September 3 57-64@3 58-64d buyer; September and October 3 51-64@3 52-64d; October and November 3 46-64@3 47-64d buyer; November and December 3 45 64d seller; December and January 3 44-64@3 45-64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 25, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

W I Simpson, 84 tons, Jones, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John R Fell, 336 tons, Loveland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ella G Eells, 243 tons, Cushman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 317 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Nimrod, 252 tons, Green, J T Riley & Co.

Winnegance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Florence A. 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Wm Brasfoot (Br), 1,323 tons, Knott, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Kong Sverre, 463 tons, Larsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Bianca Aspasia (Ital), 451 tons, Gorziglia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 241 tons, Gallagher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING —AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton
Ed. McRae, Maxton,
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton,
G. B. Sellers, Maxton,
G. B. Patterson, Maxton,
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

ja 1m

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The Morning Star.

ERIN'S PATRON SAINT.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. JOHN DYER.

Delivered Before the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Wilmington, N. C., March 17th, 1897.

Brother Hibernians: We are again celebrating that festival so dear to the hearts of our race, when we honor the memory of the illustrious Apostle through whose instrumentality Ireland was brought within the pale of Christianity. It is indeed a sacred and glorious anniversary, an event in the history of the Irish nation fraught with great and important results. The fact of a whole nation being converted from Paganism to the Christian faith by the energy, piety and missionary spirit of one good man excites our wonder and admiration. It was indeed a great work to convert a proud and warlike people without the shedding of a single drop of blood. Ireland heard the message of Christ's Apostle. She believed and worshipped, and for centuries thereafter she was famed as the island of saints and scholars, the seminary of Christian civilization; the teacher of the people as well as of the princes of Europe, till the northern barbarians began their fierce invasions, and internal dissensions in time furnished the pretext and opportunity for British conquest, but in all her vicissitudes Ireland, though losing all else, has preserved as by a miracle the sacred legacy of the faith taught by Saint Patrick, nor has she ever relinquished the hope of being in time rewarded for her consistency and constancy by seeing her children again enjoying the liberties of which they have been despoiled. That hope and prayer has been uppermost in the minds and hearts of the scattered children of Erin, as on this sacred anniversary they kneel at the shrine of Saint Patrick.

Ireland to-day, as well as in the past, stands higher in regard to religion and morality than any nation in Christendom. There is less crime according to the population than in any nation in Europe, or perhaps in the whole world, and this in spite of the slanderous efforts of English writers, who have done their best to ruin her reputation before the world. Not content with robbing her of her liberties, to cover up the injustice of English legislation, they have done all they could to blacken her character, but in the last few years the truth has been made known and their slanderous efforts have been well ventilated. Intelligent people have had an opportunity of getting at the facts of the case.

When the Romans invaded Britain the inhabitants were clothed in the skins of animals. The people of Ireland at that early date manufactured a white material with which they clothed themselves. In the twelfth century they were famed for their skill in manufactures. Prior to the Seventeenth century the manufacture of woollen cloth excited the jealously of English manufacturers, as Irish goods were bought by all European nations. This trade was suppressed by an act of the English Parliament, which compelled twenty thousand manufacturers and operatives to leave Ireland. In the year 1800 Ireland had a protective tariff, and during eighteen years, when she had her own Parliament, the city of Dublin had ninety-one woollen factories. This number in the year 1840 was reduced to twelve. In 1800 there were one thousand flannel looms; in the year 1841 not one of these industries was at work. Thus by English jealousy and greed more than a million and a half of people were thrown out of employment and robbed of the means of making a living, and many of them were compelled to emigrate to foreign countries, anywhere under heaven where they had a better chance to make a living. Those who had no means to leave were compelled to submit to all the indignities of serfdom, or as a last resort to keep them from starvation to join the army of the oppressors of their country, and thus Ireland was compelled to depend altogether on agriculture.

The soil of Ireland is extremely fruitful, and if the people were not rack rented they might at least be able to make a comfortable living; but as it is by selling their produce to pay exorbitant rents, the majority of them are quite fortunate if they can save enough produce to keep body and soul together, not to speak of clothing or other comforts that every industrious man is entitled to. It is estimated that if Ireland was properly cultivated she could feed 48,000,000 of people, so says Allison, an English writer on political economy. If her own people reaped the benefit of her fruitfulness there would be no cause of periodical famines, no need to appeal to the charities of the world in such cases. The cause of these famines is plain enough. The proceeds of their produce goes to pay landlords' exorbitant rents, and when there is a failure in the crops they have no means to tide over the calamity. In the year of 1847, when the people were dying in thousands from want, shiploads of provisions were sent over to England as usual, the same as if nothing serious had happened.

When it was agitated in the English Parliament that the Government ought to make some effort to relieve the Irish distress, Lord John Russell objected. He said it would cost too much to charter ships to cross the English channel to carry provisions to these starving people, and nothing was done. But generous America could send ship loads of provisions 3,000 miles across the Atlantic for humanity's sake to help these people in their extremity while the much landed and flattered Queen Victoria never did anything or used her influence to help her Irish subjects, and it is noteworthy, and to her everlasting disgrace, that she was the only monarch in all Europe who did not contribute out of her private purse for the relief of her suffering subjects, but was callous and indifferent, and could see even a million of her subjects perish without making any effort whatever to save them. And yet she expects and claims loyalty and submission from the Irish people.

When her husband, Prince Albert, died she expected the Irish people to erect monuments to the memory of a man who distinguished himself as a bitter enemy of Ireland. Some of the Southern cities refused to build monuments to this princely pauper, dragged from a beggarly principality in Germany, and he and his numerous progeny saddled on the English people. It is well known that he was a married man before he became the consort of the Queen. Like all of his class he contracted a morganatic marriage in Germany and when he married Victoria, according to the laws of all civilized nations, he was a bigamist. But that is nothing to royalty, as they assume privileges and trample on all moral and Divine laws. If one of the common subjects were to transgress these laws he would have to pay the penalty. This scandal was kept quiet by English gold while Albert was alive, but after his death it leaked out. The Queen pretends to be a great stickler for morality and the proprieties, but it is more than probable she knew all about it. But like the obsolete idea of the Divide right of Kings, perhaps morganatic marriages are also included and allowable by Divine right. It so, we have a peculiar moral code for Kings—and another for the subject.

I need not tell you that I am not a politician. I do not believe in machine methods. I look on parties as governed by selfishness more than patriotism. Still parties will continue to exist, and, if an evil, I honestly try to choose the least when I cast my vote with the party that I think comes nearer doing justice to the whole people.

The questions of tariff and free trade have been much discussed of late years by men who seemingly appear to be honest in their differences, but ordinary mortals like myself have not the time, perhaps, to thoroughly investigate these questions; but are compelled by ordinary common sense to judge which of these questions is right and for the good of the people. Abraham Lincoln, I believe, was a true man, and a friend of the South as well as of the North, and if his advice had been taken the late war would have come to an end at least two years sooner than it did. When asked his opinion on protection he said: "If you buy English goods you get the goods and England gets the money, but if you buy American goods America gets both the goods and the money, which goes in circulation and benefits the country." I love the prosperity of my country better than I do the prosperity of England, because I am an American." There it is in a nut shell. The ambition of England is to become the work-shop of the world, and if we have free trade we will be inundated by her goods. The question for this country is, can we successfully compete with her in manufactures? If not, it will destroy the manufacture of American goods and bring ruin to the American operatives and manufacturers. Now free trade has ruined the English farmer, who cannot compete with foreign importations of provisions. He cannot make a decent living; the land is not cultivated as it ought to be. If properly cultivated England and Wales could feed 60,000,000 of inhabitants. Suppose England got into a war with France, Russia and Germany, or any other of the strong powers, it would require her whole navy to protect her coast, while the combined forces of the allied powers could prevent the importation of food into England and would compel her to surrender by starving her out. Now, according to military authorities, this state of things may happen at any time, as England is hated by every nation in the world. She could not expect that Ireland would fight for her!

Now if England had treated her as an integral part of the Empire and by an act of justice given her Home Rule, the Irish would have forgiven her for all the wrongs she has perpetrated against them and would fight for her in good faith, and had she established a competent militia system well drilled and ready for action, she could count on as good material for soldiers as any nation can produce, and Ireland instead of being a thorn in her side would be a valuable ally. But England has failed to conciliate the Irish by wise and just legislation. By her selfishness and tyranny she has made the Irish people her uncompromising enemies, who, had they received just treatment, would have been her friends.

It has just come to light through the commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland that Ireland has been taxed double. Since the accursed union, so-called, Ireland has been robbed of $500,000-000 more than her share. This is true and admitted by Englishmen who were members of this commission. This proves the prophecy of the celebrated Dr. Johnson. When he heard of the proposal of the union of the two countries he said, "I hope they will not do that. If they do England will rob Ireland of everything she can lay her hands on." This good and honest Englishman understood England's grasping character.

Let England give Ireland the management of her own affairs, pay back their ill gotten gains and Ireland could begin her career as a nation and have this enormous sum to start her national life again. But will she do it? Not if she can help it. Nevertheless the Irish Representatives will demand this for Ireland sooner or later and show to the world how she has been robbed; how her trade has been destroyed.

There is not at present more than 50,000 people employed in manufactories in Ireland and that confined to linen in the province of Ulster and even that has dwindled down and excites the jealousy of England. The land monopoly is owned by aliens who oppress the people and have reduced them to serfdom. As long as the present state of things exists there is little hope of the people bettering their condition.

Nothing will ever satisfy the Irish people but an undisputed title to their own lands which they cultivate. No fraudulent land titles like that lately passed will do. The Irish Secretary, Balfour, to do him justice, probably meant well and thought it would benefit the Irish farmers, short of whom rule. The bill proposes that the people get a certain time to pay for their holdings and a reduction of thirty per cent. on the present rents and later on ten per cent. But even if they got a reduction of fifty per cent. they could not do it, as it takes every penny they can scrape together to pay these outrageous rents. It is noteworthy that this bill was brought into Parliament by one of the Tory party, Gerald Balfour, Irish Secretary, with the sanction of the Tory Ministry. But in spite of this the sordid fossils, the lords, went back on their own party and threw it out and sent it back to the commons loaded with amendments. The commons sent it back promptly to the lords, who were afraid to throw it out a second time, and after an excited discussion finally let the bill pass, because, cowards as they were, they were afraid of incensing the country against them, which might lead to the very extinction of their order. But after all it is very doubtful that this bill can be of any benefit to the Irish farmers.

Michael Davitt, who is very likely to be well posted on the subject, says: "I cannot see what benefit it can be to the tenant. There are 200,000 tenants who have no relief from any land acts of the past fifteen years. This bill does nothing for them. Then there are at least 200,000 more who have fixed rents between 1891 and 1897, which are now judicial rack rents, owing to the continuous fall in prices, and this bill refusing to shorten the term of judicial leases will do nothing whatever for them." So it will be seen there are 400,000 farmers in Ireland who will get no relief from it whatever. It is needless to say that they sorely need relief. If they had passed a bill that would have given security from eviction it would have given the oppressed tenants a chance to meet all their obligations. Davitt further says: "Bad as Henry VIII was (and according to history he was bad enough) there is one case recorded where an English landlord evicted his tenant. Henry sent for the landlord and sent him as a prisoner to the Tower of London." Now Henry, for this one good act, deserves credit, as we must give the devil his dues. This is the treatment that ought to be meted out to the unjust and unreasonable landlords and it would stop these horrid evictions that are in many cases as bad as a sentence of death, when helpless people are turned out on the roadside, many of them aged and infirm, to die of starvation or from the inclemency of the weather, often when there is frost and snow on the ground.

Again, it is an historical fact that English free trade has accomplished the ruin of Ireland, and she will do the same to every country which she can flood with her cheap wares. Sir Walter Scott once visited Ireland and was charmed by the beauty of the country, by the splendid estates, castles and palaces of the rich landlords, but after sojourning for some time in the country he became acquainted with the poverty and misery of the humble poor. This opened his eyes to the real cause of the dissimilarity between the rich and the poor, and rank Tory as he was he could not help denouncing the English government for allowing such a state of misrule to exist by a country (hypocritically) professing freedom for its subjects.

Now, what is the present condition of Ireland? Judas Joe Chamberlain, colonial secretary, who visited this country last fall, being interviewed, said: "Ireland is in as good condition as it is possible to place it. There are no disturbances. The crops are good, and the landlords are now living among their tenants." Now, Judas Joe knew very well that he was stating a falsehood. Many of the Irish estates are owned by Englishmen who live in England, who never visit Ireland only when they want to fill their pockets by collecting their "rents." The balance of Irish landlords are the descendants of Englishmen, with but few exceptions, and do not permanently live in Ireland. Contrast the opinion of the Grand Old Man, Gladstone, with Chamberlain's. We see by a correspondent of the Dublin *Weekly Freeman*, resident in Switzerland, who writes to Mr. Gladstone, suggesting the benefit that would result to Ireland if Irishmen could be induced to take a leaf out of the social and political condition of England. He says social reform ought to precede political reform. In reply to this Mr. Gladstone adheres absolutely to home rule as the sole condition to benefit the Irish people. He says: "I am strongly of the opinion that the best means of ministering to both the character and condition of Ireland is to invest the people freely with the management of their own affairs, and thus try to engender a full sense of their responsibility." The difference of opinion between Gladstone and Chamberlain shows the difference in the character of the two men. Chamberlain is a tricky and unreliable politician. The Grand Old Man, Gladstone, is a statesman and honest in his desire to do justice to an oppressed people.

One of the most notable events of last year was the convention held in Dublin last September. Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, Canada, suggested the holding of this convention. Being aware of divisions and dissensions among home rulers, he, like every good Irishman at home and abroad, deplored this state of things. His object was to make an effort to harmonize and put an end to all dissensions. This idea was approved of by the majority party as a good one, as well as by every Irish patriot everywhere throughout the world. As a proof of this desire delegates came from every part of the world where there was an Irish society. They came notwithstanding the great distance and expense incurred. They came to help to heal all differences and bring about unity in the ranks of the Parliamentary party. The convention was considered a success by those who are best able to judge of its results, although it did not meet the approbation of the Healey and Redmond factions, who did all they could to belittle it with their sneers at and insults to the foreign delegates.

These men profess to be home rulers and they were given every opportunity to lay their grievances before this representative body of Irishmen from almost every quarter of the globe if they had any, but they stood aloof and showed their want of manliness and want of sincerity for the good of the cause. The convention was open and free to all and every Irish society to send delegates, to all clergymen of every creed. Yet Healey and Redmond, in their paper organs, said it was got up in a corner. The majority party gave Healey and Redmond a cordial invitation, stating that they were ready to forget bygone differences and anxious to unite again for the good of the cause. John Dillon, patriot that he is, who has suffered imprisonment for the cause, said he was willing to stand if the convention could settle on any man for leader to take his place, and would willingly and loyally support him. Now why did not Healey and Redmond go there? If they are really anxious for the good of Ireland why could they not smother their petty ambition and co-operate with the great majority in the good cause? There must be something "rotten in Denmark." I do not like to attribute unworthy motives to any man, but men are judged by their acts.

Healy undoubtedly is an able man. Has he not the endorsement of Judas Chamberlain, the renegade, who deserted Gladstone and broke up the Liberal party and defeated the first Home Rule bill, and is an open enemy to everything Irish? This endorsement of Healy does not look well for him, but will cause people to suspect him of treason to the Irish cause. Perhaps English gold may have something to do with it. Whatever may be his motives, he has always been a thorn in the side of the majority party by his contentious disposition, never satisfied, always in a fuss, unwilling to submit to party rule. Now, if Healy were a cool-headed and wise man, he has talents to make a good leader of the party; but his miserable disposition, by indulging in uncalled for personalities against those who differ from him renders him unfit to lead. To be a good leader a man ought to be able to govern himself.

In regard to Redmond, I look on him as a contemptible egotist. He imagines that Parnell's mantle has fallen on his shoulders, and boasts that he follows in his steps, as taught by that great leader. Well, Parnell is gone, and I do not wish to say a hard word of the dead, but the truth must be told. Parnell was the first cause of the breaking up of the Irish party. Even *he* would not submit to the rules that governed his party, but wanted to hold the office of leader perpetually, against the wishes of the great majority of the party. The party were pledged to sit and act together and submit to majority rule. The leader was elected for a limited term, when there was to be an election for another leader. As long as Parnell's leadership was satisfactory, he was re-elected, but was subject to the party vote, which had the right to elect any one they saw fit. Had it not been for his unfortunate fall he could have held the leadership as long as he desired. The charge made by Redmond that the majority party were slaves and tied to the Liberal party and therefore not an independent Irish party is denied by McCarthy, Davitt, O'Brien and Dillon and others, all of the men who have suffered in the cause by imprisonment and persecution, who have the confidence of the Irish people by a great majority. Their words will be taken in preference to that of Redmond. As one proof that they are honest in their denial of these charges, the Irish party on the occasion of the education bill in Parliament voted with the Government against the Liberal party because the great majority of the Irish people favored the bill. What ought to be sufficient answer to Healey's and Redmond's base insinuations. If they had any grounds for such charges they could have gone to the convention and stated their grievances. These sore heads have done their best to wreck the Parliamentary party and have been the cause of the resignation of Mr. Sexton, O'Brien and Mr. Webb, who were among the most talented and useful members of the party, men of great ability. Had it not been for the dissensions and bickering, Mr. Sexton would have been elected leader, a man with great business qualifications and the best orator in the House of Commons; the grand old man, Gladstone, excepted.

It was proposed in the convention that a committee be appointed to confer with the Healyites and Parnellites to try and bring about an arrangement with a view to settling all disputes between the parties. But T. P. O'Connor opposed this. He thought the majority party was the party that represented the great majority of the Irish people, and if the Healy and Redmond factions did not see fit to unite with them, the best thing to do was not to recognize them as parties, which is perhaps the best course of treatment for impracticable soreheads.

Mr. O'Connor was sustained in this by the convention as well as by the great majority of the Irish people. It is to be hoped that the cause of Ireland's redemption will go on to a successful termination, and that she will yet get the management of her own affairs independent of English oppression and misrule.

This unparalleled robbery by taxing Ireland more than her share has served to open the eyes of the more thoughtful of the Irish peers and landlords to the great injustice done to Ireland. The landlords see that they have been used as England's tools in doing a great injustice to the Irish people. As they have been compelled to exact exorbitant rents, of course the tenants paid this tax in their rents, but in the eyes of the tenants it gave landlords the character of being unfeeling and unjust, which is certainly correct in reference to many of them, and it is easy to see that the tenants can not have very good feeling towards them, as they have been systematically robbed. Now the Government has been the cause of all this, as it did not care how this tax came as long as it was realized. Landlordism has suffered more or less as this evil has been laid to their charge, whereas the Government has been guilty of enforcing this great wrong. The landlords are beginning to realize this fact, and many of them are unwilling to bear the stigma. Hence they are uniting with the people in demanding a cessation of this tax and placing the responsibility where it belongs.

This is something new in Ireland for the landlords to be on the side of the people in demanding justice to Ireland, and it is to be hoped augurs well for justice being done in the future. Indeed the latest news from Ireland is very encouraging. A Parnellite paper comes out in a very sensible article advocating the union of the parliamentary forces, which is highly approved by Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, who has used all his influence to harmonize the different factions. The leaders of these factions are beginning to realize the fact that division places the Irish party at a disadvantage, and as long as it continues they will not be able to do anything for Home Rule. They realize the pressure of wholesome public opinion among Irishmen both at home and abroad, who demand that there must be union, as in union there is strength, and if this is accomplished they will freely contribute their means to support the cause, both morally and financially.

May God grant that the leaders may see the wisdom and necessity of this rational course and adopt it, and if so they may reasonably expect to be able to realize all that Ireland demands, namely, the right to manage her own affairs by her own people.

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Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 18 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 22am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 28am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 0am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

*8 40 a m	Leave......Hamlet......Arrive	6 20pm	
10 00 a m	Arrive.....Cheraw.....Leave	*5 00pm	

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 58pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 a m	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05 am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 16 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

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feb 17 tf

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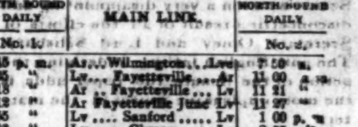

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar....Wilmington....Lve	7 50 a. m.
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 00 a. m.
4 18 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv.....Sanford.....Lv	1 00 p. m.
12 48 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv.....Maxton.....Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 07 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 08

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 35 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily except
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily except
Leave Madison	12 30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

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At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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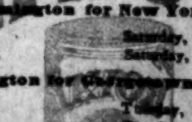

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday, March 20
ONEIDA,	Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, March 20
CROATAN,	Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, March 16
CROATAN,	Tuesday, March 23

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

Seriously Incommoded by Failure to Get Their Resignations Accepted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Embarrassment to incumbents is as serious over the delay in patronage distribution as it is to office-seekers in a number of instances, the most notable cases being in the diplomatic and consular service, where several officials are seriously incommoded by the failure to get their resignations accepted. One of the most pressing of these is that of Larse Anderson, of Ohio, secretary of embassy at Rome. He is a Republican and has been in the service since 1890, when he became second secretary at London under Minister Lincoln. In 1894 he was promoted to his present position in Italy and recently he has been Charge d'Affaires in the absence of Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh.

Mr. Anderson cabled the State Department yesterday, begging to be relieved, but a reply had to be sent him, requesting him to continue a short time longer and that every effort would be made to gratify his request. This condition is mortifying to Mr. Anderson, as all arrangements had been made for his wedding to a multi-millionaire lady of Boston, Miss Perkins, soon after Easter. Nothing seems left to be done but to postpone the wedding.

No secret is made at the State Department that Senator Eugene Hale's son has been selected to succeed Mr. Anderson, but it is thought advisable to nominate the ambassador to Italy before making the lower appointment.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee's case is another pressing one. Not only is the bad season at Havana coming on, but General Lee does not wish to serve under a Republican administration which might injure his prospects or future political honors in his own State. He has reiterated his desire to return home at the earliest possible moment and cannot understand why it should take a month to select a successor.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

English Criticism of the Amended Arbitration Treaty.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 24.—A high Government official expressed to a representative of the Southern Associated Press to-day the opinion that the United States had taken all of the meaning out of the arbitration treaty and asserted his belief that the British Government would be extremely unlikely to accept it. "We have done without an arbitration treaty hitherto," he added, "and it will not make much difference if we continue to do so for the present."

The *St. James Gazette*, in a leading editorial upon the action of the United States Senate in adopting the amendments to the arbitration treaty reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, says: "The unanimous vote of the Senate has wrecked the arbitration treaty and this should be a warning to the premature philanthropists on this side. The Senators carried their point with the refinement of the pettifoggers' cunning which enables them to profess friendship for the principle of arbitration while they smother the treaty with amendments which make it ridiculous."

The *Westminster Gazette* thinks the Senate's action a very disappointing and disconcerting result of all the efforts of Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury. The anti-English feeling underlying the action of the Senate, the paper adds, is the most unpleasant aspect of the matter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that merely to please sensational jingoism and self-importance a promising plan has been wrecked. In concluding, that *Gazette* says: "We firmly believe the Americans generally will be more thoroughly ashamed of their Senate than they generally are, which is saying a good deal."

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Lower—Corn and Oats Unchanged—Provisions Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The weather in the Wheat belt was against improvement in the price of that grain to-day. Instead of a severe cold wave prevailing, generally Spring-like conditions were noted. May wheat opened from 73⅛@73¼@73⅛c, declined to 72⅛c, closing at 72⅞@73c—⅛@⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅛c lower.

May corn opened at 24⅝c, sold at 24⅛c, closing at 24⅝c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady at yesterday's figures.

May oats closed a shade lower than yesterday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

The product market did not respond to a strong tone in the hog trade, but on the contrary displayed an inclination early to follow grain. Later there was some buying by commission houses and packers, prices firming up on the demand. The stocks of provisions on April 1st are expected to be reported quite liberal. May pork and ribs each closed 2½c higher than yesterday, May lard 2½@5c higher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

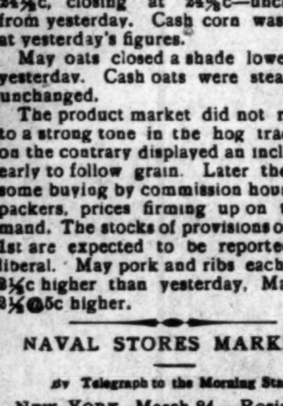
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½. Spirits turpentine firm at 29½c.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Spirits turpentine was dull and nothing doing. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 45, F $1 45, G $1 60, H $1 70, I $1 75, K $1 75, M $1 75, N $1 90, W G $2 25, W W $2 45.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 27½c, with sales of 84 casks; closed firm at 27½c, with sales of 62 casks; receipts 272 casks. Rosin firm for new crop pales and quiet for others; quotations unchanged; sales — barrels; receipts 1,082 barrels.

ROYAL



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CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

BILL FOR ITS REPEAL INTRODUCED.

Third Day's General Debate on the Tariff Bill Establishing a Department of Commerce, Labor and Manufacture Presented in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate spent only half an hour in open session to-day, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of the arbitration treaty behind closed doors.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill—one of the four money bills that failed at the last session—was reported back in the shape in which it passed the House last week, and was placed on the calendar. It will be acted on at an early day.

The attack upon the civil service law and its administration which distinguished yesterday's proceedings, was followed up to-day by the introduction of two bills, one by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, for the repeal and annulment of the law, and of all executive orders issued under it, and the other by Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, modifying it in its application to the Government Printing Office.

A bill prohibiting the exhibition in the District of Columbia of kinetoscope illustrations of prize-fights, and also prohibiting the transportation of materials therefor through the mails or through the avenues of inter-State commerce, was introduced by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, Republican, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

An agreement was reached in executive session this afternoon on an hour for voting on the amendments to the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, but consent to an agreement for the final vote was refused. At 2 o'clock next Wednesday the vote will be taken on the amendments then pending and the treaty in its then shape is to be printed for the use of the Senate the next day. At 4 o'clock on Thursday following the vote is to be taken up on all amendments that may be offered in the meantime, and this will be the last of the votes on proposed amendments. From that time the debate will proceed on the treaty proper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Large audiences in the galleries, and an unusually large attendance on the floor of the House of Representatives, heard the third day's general debate upon the Tariff bill. The principal speeches of the day were those of Messrs. Johnson of North Dakota, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Evans of Kentucky, Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of the bill, and of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, the oldest Democratic member, against it. Other speakers were Messrs. Fox of Mississippi, Democrat; Sims of Tennessee, Democrat; Williams of Mississippi, Democrat; Terry of Arkansas, Democrat; Sayers of Texas, Democrat, and Maddox of Georgia, Democrat, against the bill, and by Messrs. Adams of Pennsylvania, Republican, and Walker of Massachusetts, Republican, in favor of it. The general debate will be closed to-morrow when Messrs. Russell of Connecticut, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Steele of Indiana, and Payne of New York, Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, will speak. The latter makes the formal closing for the minority and Mr. Payne for the majority. Besides these Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Republican and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, Democrat, will speak.

Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee, Republican, introduced in the House a bill establishing a Department of Commerce, Labor and Manufactures. Its head is to be a Cabinet officer and the necessary clerical force is provided for.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia, Democrat, was the first speaker at to-night's session and he indulged in a half-hour's protest against the tariff bill. The tariff that would bear equally upon all sections of the country and treat all interests alike, he said, all parties would support. But this bill benefitted manufacturers at the expense of the masses.

Mr. Brundige of Arkansas, Democrat, spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Bromwell of Ohio, Belford of New York and Parker of New Jersey, all Republicans, in favor of it.

Mr. Castle of California, Populist and Democrat, attacked the bill most vigorously. The proper title of the monstrosity, as he designated it, should be, in his opinion, to foster trusts and to pauperize and peonize the agricultural laborers of the United States." The primary object of the bill, he said, was neither to raise revenue nor to encourage the industries of the United States, but was designed by its authors for the express purpose of enabling the powerful trusts to stand up the people of the country and to legally rob them. "We are to-day," Mr. Castle said, "in the transitory stage, passing from a republican into the most odious form of government known in history—a monied oligarchy. Rome, in her decline, had her 'Cataline'; America has her 'Hanna'." (Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Brown of Ohio, Republican, said it was not necessary to hold a long session of Congress to execute the commission placed in its hands, by the passage of the Tariff bill. In the opposition to it, he said, we see the final struggles of another "Lost Cause." The new member as well as the old could see, and did, in this struggle the old contest between two different systems of labor.

Saying that he should vote for the bill, Mr. Kerr of Ohio, Republican, criticised the reciprocity feature as being, in his opinion, fatally defective. The concessions proposed in the scheme, he said, were so insignificant compared with what we must ask in exchange, that any nation negotiating with us for them would be without either dignity or sense. He urged the substitution for the provisions of the bill the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill, born in the brain of James G. Blaine.

The last speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, Republican, in support of the bill, who addressed six Representatives on the floor and a score of visitors in the galleries.

At 11 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here declined 1-16c, with sales of 300 bales for export and 231 for spinning. The speculation to-day was moderately active, but there was more disposition to sell than to buy, and prices declined. The news was, in the main, of a bullish nature. Liverpool was higher, the receipts at the ports were light, the exports were fairly large, the spot markets in this country were generally steady, and the Mississippi is still rising. But weak longs sold out and prices receded. Some stop loss orders were reached, which accelerated the decline. There was some buying at the decline for outside and Southern account, but the demand was small and prices closed at about the lowest figures of the day. It is believed by some that with more favorable weather the receipts will increase materially.

Treasury balances: Coin $131,005,107; currency $67,589,226.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

A FAMILY MURDERED AND THEIR BODIES CREMATED.

The Purpose of the Horrible Crime Thought to be Robbery—Sheriff and Deputies Working on the Case.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 24.—Particulars of what appears to have been a horrible and brutal murder were received here from Paradise Ridge early this morning. Jacob Ade, one of the oldest and best known farmers of the Ridge settlement, his wife, his daughter and son, and a little daughter of Henry Moirer, were probably murdered and their bodies cremated in Ade's house, which was burned to the ground.

The theory of murder is strengthened by the fact that all the bodies were found in the same room but scattered around over the space occupied by the room. It was first thought that the old man was killed for his money, as he was known to be well-to-do, and always kept a supply of money on hand, but whether this be true cannot be positively stated now, as the old man's money, or at least the ashes of what was once a big roll of money, has been discovered in the ruins of the house. The dead are: Jacob Ade, Mrs. Jacob Ade, Lizzie Ade, aged 20 years; Henry Ade, aged 13; Rosa Moirer, aged 10.

Jacob Ade lived fourteen miles from this city, near the Cheathem county line. The house sits back half a mile from what is known as the old Clarkesville turnpike. It was a one-story frame dwelling with five rooms—two rooms in front, with a hall-way between, and three rooms running back, forming an ell. Old man Ade and his wife usually occupied the first room in the ell, just in the rear of the front room or parlor. There was only one bed in this room. It was in this room that all the bodies were found.

The first indication of the tragedy was discovered at 10 o'clock last night by Justice Simpson, who lives half a mile from the Ade place. There was a sick man at Mr. Simpson's house, and about 10 o'clock Mr. Simpson went out to get some water for the man, when he saw that Ade's house was on fire. He at once rode over to the scene and found the house in ruins. Finding no one near Simpson's suspicions were aroused, and upon a closer inspection he saw the bodies of several people in the ruins. He went to work at once to rescue the bodies and succeeded in getting four of them out. These proved to be the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Ade, Miss Lizzie Ade and Rosa Moirer. After this Mr. Simpson rode around and notified a number of the neighbors, and in a short while quite a crowd had collected about the ruins. Henry Ade, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Ade, was missing, but his body could not be found. It was first thought that he had escaped to the woods, but a further search of the house this morning disclosed his body. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Ade, Miss Lizzie Ade and Henry Ade were burned to a crisp. The limbs and heads were burned off, and in fact only a small mass of flesh and bones remained. The old man and his wife were more horribly burned than the others. The purpose of the murder was at first thought to be robbery, but if this be correct, the murderer was ill-paid for his horrible crime.

In searching the ruins of the house this morning an oyster can was found under the place where a closet once stood in Mr. Ade's sleeping room. In this can the remains of what was evidently a large roll of money was found, together with four dollars which had been melted so that they were sticking together.

Sheriff Clarke was notified of the supposed crime early this morning and he with several deputies went to the scene and they are now working on the case.

Disposing of the robbery theory, it is very hard to find a motive for the horrible crime, as Mr. Ade was a very popular man and well liked by all his neighbors.

HAVANA ADVICES.

Reported Spanish Victories—An English Prisoner Released.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 24.—Gen. Linares reports that his command of 1,600 men, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Songo, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and at La Sal ranch encountered several parties of rebels under the leadership of Cebreco, with whom they had a sharp engagement. The rebels were finally forced to retire from their positions, which were occupied by the Spanish troops.

It is reported that the camp of Calixto Garcia's column has been captured by the Spaniards after a severe fight, at the conclusion of which the insurgents were found to have left sixteen of their number dead on the field. The capture of the camp was effected by a dashing cavalry charge. The rebels were reinforced by the band under Rabi and awaited the troops at Baire Arriba, but were obliged to retire to a point within sight of Jiguani. In the course of these journeys and the engagements the rebels lost twenty-seven men killed. The Spaniards had one lieutenant and four privates wounded.

By order of Captain General Weyler, Isabella Rafael Bourke, an English prisoner, who has been for some time detained at Cienfuegos, was yesterday released.

FAILURES.

Business Firm at Paris, Texas, Assigns—A Missouri Bank Suspends.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PARIS, TEX., March 24.—At 7 o'clock this morning John Dickson filed a deed of trust covering his stock of clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, millinery and notions, to O. C. O'Conner, for the benefit of certain creditors to the amount of $32,100. A large portion of it is borrowed money, due to the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank and local capitalists and wholesale merchants in other cities. The amount of assets cannot yet be determined. The failure was caused by the closing of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank yesterday. Great uneasiness still prevails and money is still being drawn from banks by depositors, though not in any large amounts.

MARYSVILLE, MO., March 24.—The doors of the DeKalb County Bank failed to open this morning, and a notice posted on them stated that the bank was in the hands of the Secretary of State. The bank has not transacted a heavy business lately, and this action was taken at a meeting of the board of directors last night. No statement of liabilities is given, but the directors claim that every depositor will be paid in full.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The Acme Bicycle Manufacturing Company's Building and Contents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

READING, PA., March 24.—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the large four-story brick building occupied by the Acme Bicycle Manufacturing Company, and the building and contents were damaged to the extent of $75,000; insurance $50,000. The fire started in the enamelling room, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The firm employs 500 hands, and had been running day and night. The building had only recently been erected at a cost of $30,000. The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors, and the principal damage was to the stock. The damaged portion of the building will be rebuilt at once.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Dr. Joseph J. Luis on Trial in the United States Court at Baltimore.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—For two hours this morning Captain Hudson, of the alleged filibustering steamer Woodall, underwent a searching cross-examination by counsel in the case of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, who is on trial in the United States District Court on the charge of conspiracy and sending a military expedition against a friendly Power. Counsel attempted in every possible way to trap the captain into an admission that the Spanish Government was paying him for his testimony. He admitted that he had been engaged in filibustering in 1880. His sympathies, he said, were with Cuba, and when reproached by Gen. Johnson in a bantering tone for trying to imprison a Cuban patriot (Roloff being meant) the captain declared that Roloff had treated him shabbily. He said had he known that Roloff was to go with him on the Woodall he would have thrown over the whole matter.

John Cronin, a fireman on the Woodall, testified that he shipped to Yucatan for three months. He understood by his contract that the vessel was to be used to run up the small rivers to fetch fruit to seaports. His first intimation that all was not right was when outside the Capes the vessel ran without lights. When the soldiers came aboard at Egg Harbor Cronin and the other members of the crew registered a complaint. "We did not seek the honor of being called heroes at the risk of our necks," he said. The captain evidently feared trouble with his crew, for when the water ran short he manned a boat with Cubans to go to a small island to procure a supply. When at Progresso the malcontents tried to reach the United States consul but failed. At New Orleans the United States commissioner was sought out. They had been badly treated and wanted their money and discharge. The money was paid to the crew after a day or two.

Under cross examination Cronin admitted that for the past eight weeks he had been paid ten dollars weekly by a Mr. Douglass. He professed ignorance as to where the money came from and could not swear that the Spanish Government did or did not furnish it.

John Lockney, fireman, told practically the same story as Cronin. Edward Gailey, whom he understood was superintendent of a Pinkerton agency, had paid him ten dollars weekly for the past eight weeks, "so that I would be on hand when the trial came up." Wm. A. Lawrence, of Newport News, Va., assistant engineer on the Woodall, was next, but nothing new was developed.

John Erickson, seaman, said he and five other members of the crew had been paid twenty dollars each by Roloff after the soldiers came aboard. The crew had become dissatisfied and did not much relish the chance of being overhauled by a Spanish warship.

Captain Hudson was recalled. He was asked by the prosecution about a letter written in March, 1895, by Dr. Luiz to John L. Smith. Hudson remembered the letter, and a legal battle arose as to the admissibility of his recollection of its contents.

Counsel for Luiz pointed out that great evil might arise should witness make the slightest mistake. The letter should be produced or the whole matter thrown out. Judge Morris overruled the objection and Captain Hudson said that to the best of his recollection the letter, which was very brief, was as follows: "Do you know if Captain Hudson is in town? If he is, find out if he will take another party and let me know."

At this point adjournment was taken till morning. It is expected that the case will be concluded to-morrow.

THE CRETAN BLOCKADE.

Entrance of Two British Vessels Forbidden—Turkish Squadron Ordered to Salonica and Smyrna—The Sultan Calls Out Reserves.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CANEA, March 24.—The foreign admirals have forbidden the entrance of two British merchant vessels which started for Crete before the blockade was proclaimed for the purpose of taking on cargoes of oil. The captains of the two ships have protested against the action of the admirals.

The proclamation announcing the blockade of the ports of Crete declared that any Greek vessel coming within the limits of the blockade will be fired on.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—The Turkish squadron, consisting of three armored frigates of 6,000 tons and ten guns each, one iron-clad corvette of 2,000 tons and five guns, one river gunboat, one cruiser, three torpedo boats and two torpedo destroyers, which has been lying at Gallipoli for the past few days awaiting orders, has been ordered to proceed to Smyrna and Salonica.

The Sultan issued an irade this morning summoning into active service forty-four battalions of the reserves of the second army corps and the whole of the contingent of 1897.

LONDON, March 24.—The officials at the Foreign Office deny the statement by the *Chronicle* that the Powers have accepted a proposal made by the Sultan that King George, of Greece, shall occupy and administer the government of Crete and appoint a high commissioner for the island, together with the intimation by that paper that the King would nominate his second son, Prince George, as high commissioner, and that the Cabinet would discuss the matter to-day.

ATHENS, March 24.—Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Greek steamer Hera, which started for Crete on March 19, with a cargo of provisions for the Greek troops in the island and has not yet returned. On board the steamer were the president of the Chamber of Deputies and a number of other prominent persons.

CANEA, March 24.—An Austrian iron-clad prevented a Greek steamer and a sailing vessel from running the blockade. Another attempt was made by the Turks to-day to convey a supply of provisions to the fort at Malaxa, but the essay resulted in a failure, the Turks being driven off by the Christians who surround Malaxa and pursued to the environs of Suda, where the fire from the Turkish warships compelled the Cretans to retreat. Another effort to supply the fort with provisions will be made to-night.

A strong force of Cretans, it is said, are preparing for an attack upon Kissamo, and the admirals commanding the foreign warships have issued a warning similar to that contained in Admiral Canevaros' proclamation.

The townspeople of Canea have been greatly encouraged by the proclamation issued yesterday by Admiral Canevaros, the Italian officer who commands the combined fleets of the Powers, enjoining the Cretans and Greek troops not to attack certain forts.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has reversed its former decision on bank taxation the same as other property, and hereafter banks will have to pay taxes. The State will have to pay back thousands to the banks and these institutions will have to pay large amounts to the city and county tax receiver. Heretofore the only tax on banks has been a State levy.

IF YOU WISH to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, etc. 25 cents. †

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Southeastern Traffic Association Considering the Situation Behind Closed Doors Chicago Associations in a State of Suspended Animation—The Case Will Come Before the Supreme Court For a Re-hearing.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FORT MONROE, VA., March 24.—The members of the Southeastern Traffic Association, now in session at Chamberlain's Hotel, are in a state of mind over the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring such combinations unlawful. They have been in session all day behind closed doors, and will give nothing out for publication. As the members are law-abiding citizens, the organization will no doubt be dissolved in obedience to the mandate of the Court, but whether this will prevent about the same party of gentlemen meeting here two or three times a year to have a pleasant visit and discuss business matters in a general way remains to be seen.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association, at its regular session to-day, decided that, in view of the uncertainty concerning the exact scope of the Supreme Court's decision in the trans-Missouri case, the Joint Traffic Association should continue in operation. The determination to maintain organization was based not only on the views of the several members of the board, but upon the advice of James C. Carter, of counsel for the association, who this morning notified Commissioner Blanchard that the full text of the Supreme Court decision had not yet arrived and that until it had been received and fully considered be deemed inadvisable any action looking to the disruption of the association.

President Fink, of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, says in reference to the Supreme Court decision against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, that "the railroads and newspapers appear to be going too fast in considering that the traffic associations must disband by reason of the decision just rendered. The real question is whether all are in restraint of commerce as decided in the Trans-Missouri case. The decision applies to one specific case and it is not fair to argue that under it all traffic associations are illegal. Personally, I don't think they are. Every railroad has the right to endeavor to get the best results from the conduct of its own business. The Joint Traffic Association case will come before long before the Supreme Court, involving a re-hearing of all the points at issue and the position of the law made then may change the entire aspect of the situation. Without the traffic associations it would be utterly impossible to carry out the inter-State commerce law and the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are the complainants in the present joint traffic case. The decision rendered Monday in the Trans-Missouri case seems to me to be based on a misunderstanding of the facts, and if it were carried out against all the traffic associations it would be a disaster to business, the extent of which could not be calculated. Not only would the railroads be unable to see five days ahead, but as, practically, all industries are dependent on the transportation, all would suffer greatly."

CHICAGO, March 24.—All railroad traffic associations in this city refrained from transacting any business to-day which had to do with the regulation of rates or division of business. Although the executive officers and clerical force at the various headquarters remained at their desks, only routine business and that which does not come within the ban of the Supreme Court's decision was attended to. Practically all the associations are in a state of suspended animation, "looking over the ground and waiting to find out where they stand," as Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, expressed it.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad gave a sweeping notice of withdrawal to-day from membership in every freight and passenger traffic association. The general counsel of that company advised the passenger officials not to affiliate with other roads. The notice includes the bureaus for the issue of mileage tickets and half-fare clergy permits, which are departments of the Western Passenger Association. At the same time it hit upon the plan of appointing B. D. Caldwell, chairman of the association, its agent to attend to clergy permits and mileage tickets, thus practically retiring the association machinery for the sake of economy and convenience. This method of procedure will probably be adopted by other roads which feel it incumbent upon themselves to sever all official relations with other roads in association form. Such action would mean that although the associations will be dissolved in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision, the officials and other employes of the organizations will be retained to attend to business which is not prohibited. The Burlington road also erased its name from all joint rate sheets with all other lines, which is an indication that the company believes the decision prohibits agreements with connecting lines on through business.

FAILED COMMERCIAL BANK.

Depositors Will Not Realize Over Twenty Per Cent.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 24.—A special from Selma, Ala., to the *Advertiser* says: A meeting of depositors in the Commercial Bank, which failed December 30th, was held to-day, to see how the affairs of the bank stood. Lewis Jeffries, one of the assignees, appeared and made the first statement as to the condition of the bank that has been made since the bank failed. He placed the liabilities at $100 000 and estimated the assets at $52,265, which are subject to a reduction of $25,000 for money deposited during the three days prior to the closing of the bank. The books show deposits to be $174,000, which is almost double the amount heretofore estimated. The depositors will not realize over 20 per cent.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

Wm. Harris, a Drummer, Killed by J. W. Thurmond.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 24.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Edgefield, S. C., says: An unfortunate difficulty occurred this afternoon between Mr. William Harris, a drummer, and J. William Thurmond, solicitor of the Fifth circuit, in which Mr. Harris was killed. A jury of inquest has been empanelled and viewed the body. The testimony will be taken to-morrow. Mr. Thurmond went immediately to the jail and surrendered himself to the sheriff and is now in jail. Harris is the son of W. G. Harris, of Edgefield county. Harris charged that Thurmond was the cause of his father's failure to get an appointment as magistrate, and the trouble grew out of this.

The *National Zeitung* Berlin, an inspired organ, publishes an article on the Transvaal situation, in which it says that in view of the fact that Great Britain is sending reinforcements of troops to South Africa, Germany will watch developments with the closest interest.

News reached Ottumwa, Iowa, yesterday afternoon of the burning to death of five children of Frank Penrod at their home at Laddsdale, Tuesday night. It is not known how the fire originated. The children were all under twelve years of age.

The spring remedy that is better than all others is

Paine's Celery Compound

Thousands have been *cured* by it. Physicians use—recommend it. It

Will Make You Well!

Try a bottle.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts.

mar 18 tf

WARM WIRELETS.

The estimated liabilities of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, cotton buyers, who failed last Monday at Paris, Texas, is $800,000, largely in Liverpool.

Mr. Labouchere's London *Truth* learns that the Duke of Leeds will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, the latter returning to England in 1868.

The coal operators of Johnson county, Tenn., announce that on April 1st 1,000 miners will be put to work in the new cannel coal fields on Greasy Creek and that inside of sixty days this number will be greatly increased.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier, wife of Atlanta's mayor, died yesterday of nervous prostration. Her health was broken more than a year ago by the social duties devolving on her as the wife of the President of the Cotton State's Exposition.

The well-known dry goods house of Breedon, Talley & Company of Richmond, made an assignment last night Liabilities $55,000. Williamson Talley is trustee. The Planters' National Bank is the largest local creditor.

In Surry county N. C., yesterday Robert Moseley, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for shooting and killing his brother-in-law, W. M. Guyer, last year. The families of both men are among the county's best citizens. Moseley claims his brother-in-law was trying to burn his house when he shot him. The murdered man leaves a wife and six children.

TWO MEETINGS WITH MILES.

One In Pasadena, Cal., and the Other In Los Angeles.

"One night in the office of the Hotel Raymond in Pasadena, Cal.," said a traveler, "I met General Nelson A. Miles. I was introduced to him by Major Ben C. Truman. The office was a big apartment with a great fireplace on one side of it. There were large rocking chairs scattered about for the comfort of guests who chose to sit there, and it was a room to which ladies did not hesitate to come if they had occasion to visit it.

"On this night there was a fire in the great fireplace, perhaps as much for cheerfulness' sake as anything else, and the big room was decidedly a pleasant place. General Miles, Major Truman and myself sat there until 11 o'clock. The general talked freely and most interestingly, and to me it was a most enjoyable evening. I had always had the heartiest admiration for General Miles—I had been a soldier myself—and I thought I should always remember that evening with gratification.

"The next morning, while going out of the Hotel Nadeau in Los Angeles, I met a gentleman who said 'Good morning.' I stopped and talked, but I could not possibly recall him. Presently he said:

"'You don't remember me.'

"I said I did not.

"'My name is Miles,' he said.

"Well, I wished that the Hotel Nadeau had been getting in coal and that there had been a convenient coal hole open for me to slide into, but there wasn't, and I did the best I could under the circumstances, which I guess was poor enough, but the general was perfectly good humored about it, for which I was profoundly thankful.

"Seeing the general in a different light, or amid totally different surroundings and when I had least expected to meet him, coupled perhaps with some degree of natural absentmindness on my part, had brought this discomfiture upon me, and chagrin over this second encounter with General Miles has always materially lessened my enjoyment of the first."—New York Sun.

SUGAR MAKING IN CUBA.

The Crude Methods That Were In Use Twenty Years Ago.

Twenty years ago, in those times of slavery and high prices, but little attention was given to machinery or engineering. Planters were content to get what tonnage of cane they could from an acre of land.

The cane was brought to the sugar house, where the laborers slowly put it on the carrier, passing it to the mill, where it was rolled or ground between the rolls of a three roller mill to extract the juice, getting an extraction of 55 per cent out of a possible 85 or 88 per cent of the whole weight in the cane.

The cane was brought to the sugar house "train," which was a set of four or five kettles set in brickwork, having a strong fire under the smallest or "strike" kettle. The flames passed under and around all the kettles, the unconsumed gases escaping through a chimney. The combustion was so imperfect that at night flames could be seen many feet high, coming from the top of the chimney.

The largest of these kettles received the raw juice, and there it was limed and skimmed as the impurities rose. It was then ladled to the next kettle in succession, each time being thickened in density and reduced in bulk by evaporation until it arrived at the "strike" kettle, where a skilled attendant knew the exact point at which to stop the fire and ladle out the mass into the crystallizing pans, in which it was allowed to cool.

In a few days it was firm enough to be taken out, placed in hogsheads and allowed to drain in the storehouses, losing at least one-sixth in dripping molasses. The hogsheads were then repacked and placed on carts and drawn many miles to the railroad for shipment to the merchants' stores at the seacoast, where they were again allowed to drain, were repacked, reweighed and sold, thus piling up an expense account that made the profits look slim; but, as sugar was selling at a high rate, these expenses could be borne.—A. W. Colwell in Cassier's Magazine.

What He Would Split.

Mrs. Watts—Now if you will split some wood—

Weary Watkins—Ef it is all the same to you, mum, I think I will confine my efforts to splittin the atmosphere as I persoo me peaceful way.—Indianapolis Journal.

RAIN AND WIND STORM

Does Considerable Damage in Philadelphia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A severe rain and wind storm, which was accompanied by thunder and lightning, did considerable damage in this city this morning. Among other damages, a portion of the roof on Berg Bros.' clothing store, Front and Dauphin streets, was blown away and a torrent of rain swept through the opening and soaked the goods stored therein, doing damage to the extent of several hundred dollars. Awnings were blown down, houses unroofed and telegraph and telephone wires suffered severely. The greatest damage was done in the northeastern section of the city.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

I have Slips of Jersey Sweet Potato at $1 50 a barrel. Tube Rose and Dahlia Bulbs at 25 cents a dozen. H. E. Newbury, Magnolia, N. C. mar 18 5t* 18 21 25 28 ap 4

Eyesight is priceless. Don't neglect it. Who need go without Spectacles of a fine quality at the low price I fit them? I have the finest of Lenses in any style of frames, gold, nickel, aluminum, etc. To those who purchase no charge for testing and fitting. I have best of references. Am located at 517 Princess street. Dr. Childs, Optician. Come and see me. mar 14 tf su th

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open daily. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92 mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 128 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you 26 CENTS PER POUND for it in Boston and no charge for commission or for carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass., Office and Warehouse 149 Pearl street. dec 22 3m

This Week

Special prices at AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER" ON Maccaroni, Cream Cheese, CANNED CORN.

I have them. You need them. The prices sell them.

S. W. SANDERS. mar 21 tf

Assignee's Sale —OF— Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897 I will sell the stock of Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains. Terms of sale cash

A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer. mar 14 tf

Potatoes and Coffee.

20 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
15 Bags White Potatoes.
40 Bags Coffee 10 cents.
20 " " 11 "
13 " " 12½ "
10 " " 14 "
15 " " 15 "

W. B. COOPER, Wilmington, N. C. mar 21 tf D&W

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22nd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of the W. & W. R. R. Co. for the six months ending March 31st, 1897. Interest due and payable on and after April 1st, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from this date to March 31st, 1897, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr., Sec'y W. & W. R. R. Co. mar 23 11t

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans on improved real estate, ...

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 23th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897. MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix. A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney. feb 21 6w

Nuts For the People to Crack.

IF You can buy Ladies' Muslin Chemise, full size, nicely made for.............. 25c Why pay 39c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Drawers, tucked, full size, nicely made for.............. 25c Why pay the other fellow 39c?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, full width, ruffled, nicely made for.............. 48c Why pay 75c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, tucked and embroidery flounce and nicely made and full width for.............. 75c Why pay your friend $1.00?

IF You can buy Muslin Night Gowns, nicely made, full size, tucked and plaited yokes for.............. 50c Why pay some one else 75c?

IF You can buy fine Muslin Night Gowns, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, nicely made, full size.............. 75c Why pay others $1.00?

IF You can buy a good strong Corset for 39c Why pay your friend 50c?

IF You can buy Tam O'Shanter Caps, trimmed with quill and buckle, also blue flannel braided for.............. 25c Why pay 40c elsewhere?

IF We can sell you the goods you want cheaper than elsewhere, don't pay your friends more but call and see us.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR, 118 Market St. mar 14 tf

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros., Fayetteville, N. C., Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF Turpentine Stills AND General Metal Workers

EXTRA KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS, and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

Mercer & Evans CONTINUE TO ADD NEW LINES.

We continue also to ask the general public to carefully inspect our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. LOOK IN OUR WINDOW in passing. Knee Protectors for the little Boys are selling fast at 25 cents. Great bargains in RUBBERS. Come and see.

MERCER & EVANS, 115 Princess Street. Successors to H. C. Evans. mar 14 tf

Norton Yam Seed Potatoes.

A nice lot of Norton Yam Slips, for Seed.

Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

Mapes' Potato Manure, the best Fertilizer on the market for Potatoes.

A full line of heavy and fancy Groceries.

Drugs, Nails, Hoop Iron, Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, etc. Call or write for prices.

D. L. GORE, 120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. mar 21 tf

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call. Respectfully, A. PREMPERT, No. 11 South Front street. dec 20 tf

STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business March 9th, 1897, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$560,312 57	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		2 95	Surplus	$50,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		50,000 00	Undivided profits	15,153 04	65,153 04
Banking House and Fixtures		10,246 00	Circulation		45,000 00
Due from other Banks	150,975 31		Total Deposits		609,570 24
Cash on hand	73,432 45	224,407 76			
Total		$844,723 28	Total		$844,723 28

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr., P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

mar 14 tf